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SPECIFICATION FOR LIGHT WEIGHT JUTE BAGS FOR PACKING CEMENT

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG NEW DELHI 110002

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OCTOBER 2005 TO

IS 12154: 1987 SPECIFICATION FOR LIGHT WEIGHT JUTE BAGS FOR PACKING CEMENT

(T)	X 03) Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India
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'8'.	[Page 10, Table 2, Sl No. (v), Under 'Requirement'] — Substitute '3' for
The	count of twine is given for guidance only.
	(Page 4, clause 3.3.1) — Add the following in the given note:
	'NOTE The count of jute twine is given for guidance only.'
	(Page 4, clause 3.3) — Insert the following note at the end of clause:

Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR LIGHT WEIGHT JUTE BAGS FOR PACKING CEMENT

Jute and Jute Products Sectional Committee, TDC 3

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(Continued on page 2)

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR LIGHT WEIGHT JUTE BAGS FOR PACKING CEMENT

0. FOREWORD

- 0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 29 September 1987, after the draft finalized by the Jute and Jute Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.
- 0.2 The work for development of alternative bags in place of conventional jute bags for packing cement with a view to reducing the wastage of cement as well as cost of packing was taken up by the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCB), New Delhi, at the instance of Ministry of Industrial Development, Government of India NCB, with the help of Indian Jute Mills Association and cement industry evaluated a number of bags made out of different fabric constructions in their laboratory and in actual field trials for their performance. The Sectional Committee, acknowledging the work done by NCB in the development of these bags, decided to cover the requirements in this standard based on their work. The performance of this bag is comparable to the traditional jute bags for packing cement (see IS: 2580-1982*).
- 0.3 It is recommended that the count of warp and west used in the fabrication of this bag should be 310 tex (9 grist) and 830 tex (24 grist) respectively.
- 0.4 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS: 2-1960†. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

^{*}Specification for jute macking bags for packing cement (second revision). †Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised).

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1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the constructional details and other particulars of light weight jute bags of dimensions 71×48 cm for packing 50 kg of cement,

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS: 5476-1968* shall apply.

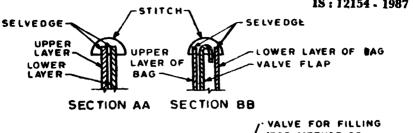
3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

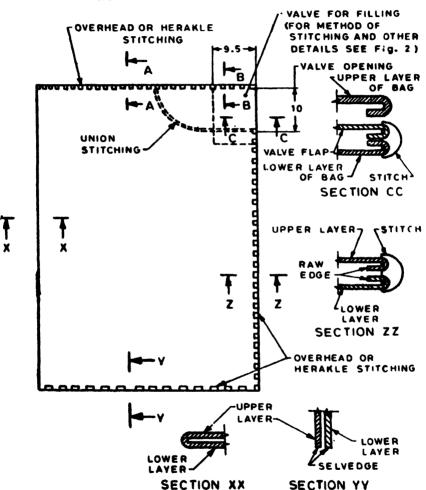
- 3.1 Fabric The fabric used in the manufacture of bags shall be woven in plain weave with jute double warp ends and single jute yarn in weft. The mass per square metre of the fabric shall be 575 g⁺ 10 percent.
- 3.2 Bags The bags shall be made from single pieces of fabric, uniform in construction and of 71 cm width, with the west running along the length of bags. The valve of the bag shall be made from same sabric as used in the bags.
- 3 3 Seam The bottom of the bag shall be left open or stitched as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. The stitching of the top and bottom of the bag shall be on selvedge through two layers of fabric using 2 strands of 3 ply jute twine of 380 tex \times 3 for overhead stitching and 300 tex \times 3 for herakle stitching. The stitching shall be of even tension throughout with all the loose ends securely fastened. The number of stitches per decimetre shall be between 9 and 11.
- 3.3.1 At the side of the bag, the raw edges shall be turned to a depth of 38 mm and sewn with either overhead or herakle stitches through four layers of fabric (see Fig. 1) using 2 strands of 3 ply jute twine of 380 tex \times 3 for overhead stitching and 300 tex \times 3 for herakle stitching. The stitching shall be of even tension throughout with all the loose ends securely fastened. The number of stitches per decimetre at the sides shall be between 9 and 11.

Norz — It is recommended that the depth of stitching from the edge of the bag should be minimum 10 mm.

^{*}Glossary of terms relating to jute (first revision).

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The valve opening shall be at side corner or at top corner as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

All dimensions in centimetres.

Fig. 1 LIGHT WEIGHT JUTE BAG FOR PACKING CEMENT (WITH VALVE OPENING AT SIDE CORNER)

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4. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The fabric and the bags made out of it shall conform to the requirements laid down in Table 1.
- 4.2 The bales containing the bags shall conform to the requirements laid down in Table 2.
- 4.3 Contract Regain The contract moisture regain shall be 20 percent.

5. PACKING AND MARKING

- 5.1 Packing The bags shall be packed in bales as laid down in IS: 2873-1969* or as specified in an agreement between the buyer and the seller.
- 5.2 Marking The bales shall be marked as laid down in IS: 2873-1969*. Additional markings shall be made as stipulated by the buyer or as required by the regulations or law in force.
 - 5.2.1 The bales may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

Note — The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

6. SAMPLING AND INSPECTION

6.1 Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller, the procedure for sampling shall be as given in Appendix B of IS: 9113-1979† and the procedure for measurement of valve as given in Appendix A.

7. CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

- 7.1 The lot shall be considered as conforming to the requirements of the standard, if the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a) The total of the corrected net mass of the bales under test is not less than the total contract mass of the bales (see Table 2).

^{*}Specification for packaging of jute products in bales (first revision). †Specification for jute sacking: General requirements.

- b) The number of bags in each bale under test is not less than the specified number (see Table 2).
- c) The average moisture regain percent of the bags under test is not more than the specified percentage (see Table 2).
- d) The average oil content of the bags under test is not more than the specified percentage (see Table 2).
- e) The dimensions of at least 90 percent of the bags under test are in accordance with the requirements specified (see Table 1). In the remaining bags, no bag shall have dimensions less than 1.5 cm below the specified value.
- f) All the values of length and width of valve and flap are in accordance with the specified requirements (see Table 1).
- g) The mass of at least 90 percent of the bags under test is in accordance with the requirements specified (see Table 1). In the remaining bags, no bag shall have mass less than 7.5 percent below the specified value.
- h) The individual values of ends per decimetre of the bags under test are in accordance with the requirement specified (see Table 1).
- j) The individual and average values of picks per decimetre of the bags under test are in accordance with the requirements specified (see Table 1).
- k) The average breaking strength values of the bags under test for both warp and west directions are not less than the requirements specified (see Table 1).
- m) The average and individual breaking strength values of seam for side and top (or top and bottom) of the bags under test are not less than the requirements specified (see Table 1).

TABLE 1 PARTICULARS OF LIGHT WEIGHT JUTE BAGS FOR PACKING CEMENT

(Clauses 4.1 and 7.1)

Sr No.	CHARACTERISTIC 1	CEQUIRE-	TOLEBANCE		METHOD OF TEST, REF TO	
			Indi- vidual	Ave- rage	Clause No. of IS: 9113- 1979*	Appendix of this standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
i)	Sacking:					
	a) Ends/dm	68	土4		14.4	•
	b) Picks/dm	39	±2	+2 -1	14.4	
ii)	Dimensions (see Note 1):					
	a) Outside length of bag, cn	n 71·0	+4 -0		14.3.2	_
	b) Outside width of bag, cn	n 48·0	+4 -0	_	14.3.2	
	c) Valve. (see Note 2):					
	1) Effective size, cm	10×9·5	+3 -1		_	A-1
	 Size of valve flap, cm (see Fig. 2) 	16·5×12	+3			A-1
iii)	Mass per bag, g (see Note 3)	450	+45 -20		14.5.2	
iv)	Breaking strength of sacking (ravelled strip method, 10×20 cm), $N(kgf)\dagger$, Min					
	Average					
	a) Warpway	1 520(15	•		14.6.2	
v)	b) Weftway Breaking strength of seam (strip size: 5 × 20 cm), N(kgf)†, Min	1 615(165	i) —		14.6.2	
		Individual	Average	•		
	a) Side	490(50)	590(60)		A-2
	b) Top (or top and bottom)	490(50)	610(62) —		A-2
*Specification for jute sacking: General requirements.						
TI k	gf = 9.8 N approx.					(Continued)
						,

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(Page 9, Note 3 under Table 1, line 2) — Substitute '450 g' for '420 g'.

(TDC3)

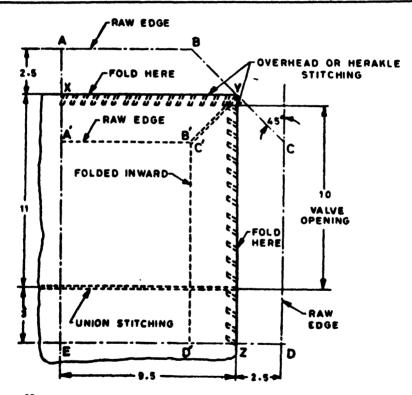
Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

TABLE 1 PARTICULARS OF LIGHT WEIGHT BAGS FOR PACKING CEMENT — Contd

Norm 1—The length and width of bags may be as agreed to between the buyer and the seller, subject to a tolerance of $\begin{array}{c} +4 \\ -0 \end{array}$ cm.

Note 2 - The position of valve opening shall be at the side corner or top corner as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

Norm 3 — Mass of bags of other dimensions shall be proportional to the standard bag 420 g, 71×48 cm and calculated on the basis of the area of the fabric including the seam, valve and flap with a tolerance of $\frac{+10}{5}$ percent of bag mass.



Note:

- a) The size and shape of the flap before folding and stitching is shown by ABCDB.
- b) The size and shape of the valve as in the bag is shown by XTZE.
- c) A' B' shows the side AB of the flap after folding.

d) C' D' shows the side CD of the flap after folding.

All dimensions in centimetres.

Fig. 2 Method of Making the Valve

TABLE 2 REQUIREMENTS OF PACKED BALES

(Clauses 4.2 and 7.1)

SL No.	CHARACTERISTICS	REQUIREMENT	METHOD OF TEST (REF TO CLAUSE No. of IS: 9113-1979*)
i)	Total number of bags per bale	700	14.8
ii)	Contract mass of a bale, kg (see Note 2)	315	-
iii)	Corrected net mass of a bale	Not less than contract mass	14.1
iv)	Moisture regain, Max	22 percent, Max	14.2
v)	Oil content on dry deciled material basis. Max (see Note 3)	8 percent	14.7

Note 1 — The number of bags per bale shall be 700 or as specified in an agreement between the buyer and the seller. The number of bags per bundle shall be 25 or 50 as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. There shall be no joint bag in any bale.

Note 2 — Contract mass of a bale is calculated as follows:

Contract mass of a bale = nominal mass of a bag × specified number of bags per bale

(Contracted mass of a bale specified in the table is on the basis of 450 g per bag and 700 bags per bale 1.

Note 3 — The specified oil content value of 8 percent corresponds to about 7 percent when determined on dry deciled material plus 20 percent regain basis.

APPENDIX A

(Clause 6.1 and Table 1)

TESTING AND INSPECTION

A-0. ATMOSPHERIC CONDITION OF TESTING

A-0.1 All tests may be carried out in the prevailing atmospheric conditions with relative humidity between 40 and 90 percent.

A-1 SIZE OF VALVE AND FLAP

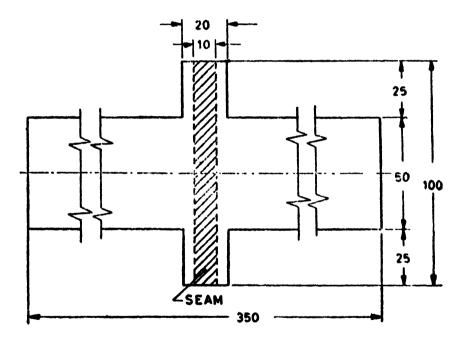
A-1.1 From each sample bag remove the stitches at the top of the bag near the valve. Lay the bag flat on the table, turn the upper layer of the bag, render the bag free from creases and wrinkles and measure the size of the valve to the nearest 0.2 cm.

^{*}Specification for jute sacking: General requirements.

A-1.2 Remove the stitches and separate from each bag the flap used for manufacturing the valve. Lay the flap flat on the table, render it free from creases and wrinkles and measure the size of the flap to the nearest 0.2 cm.

A-2. BREAKING STRENGTH OF SEAM

A-2.1 Test two test specimens from the side and two from top (or top and bottom) of each of the sample bags taking 200 mm between grips with the seam near about the centre, using a constant-rate-of-traverse machine operating at 460 mm per minute in accordance with IS: 9030-1979*. Prepare the test specimens in the form of a double 'T' with 100 mm of seam and 50 mm width of fabric as shown in Fig. 3.



All dimensions in millimetres.

Fig. 3 Size and Shape of Test Specimen for Seam Strength

^{*}Method for determination of seam strength of jute fabrics including their laminates.

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:			
Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, NEW DELHI 1	1000	2	
Telephones: 331 01 31, 331 13 75 Telegrams: Ma (Common to			
Regional Offices:	Tel	eph	one
NEW DELHI 110002	(331 331		
*Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Maniktola, CALCUTTA 700054	36	24	99
Northern: SCO 445-446, Sector 35-C, CHANDIGARH 160036	1 3	16	43 41
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^{*}Sales Office in Calcutta is at 5 Chowringhee Approach, P. O. Princep 27 65 00 Street, Calcutta 700072

[†]Sales Office in Bombay is at Novelty Chambers, Grant Road, 89 65 28 Bombay 400007

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